POLITICAL DIFFICULTIES OF THE REPUBLIC

Conflict Between Congress and the President, and What It May Lead To.

The Proposed Constitutional Amendment.

Why No Southern State Can Ratify It.

POLICY OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.

New and Last Phase of the Irre pressible Conflict.

sition to see an end put to the con on runtored to their repres

oved by impeachment. We do not be-dical portion of the republican party can of the radicals were almost invariably ency, but with approval upon any means of putting an end to Mr. Johnson's tenure of office, and that if any means can be vised to prevent it he will not be tolerated in the Premeans can be found, however, then it is morally cer-tain that the present disorganized and unantisfactory state of the country will show no amelioration or im-provement before that time. Mr. Johnson's stubborn,

provement before that time. Mr. Johnson's stubborn, surpiciding disposition will prevent his making the alightest concession to Congress, and that body cannot certainly be expected to yield to him.

In the meantime are we justified in expecting that the States recently in rebellion, or any of them, will of their own accord, and in spite of executive influence, ratify the proposed amendment to the constitution and thus put an end to the whole controversy in regard to reconstruction or restoration? Would they even do so if adent Johnson were to back the proposed amendment with his strongest recommendation and ment with his strongest recommendation and greatest in the negative. If we had not before us fainly answer in the negative. If we had not before us the message of Governor Humphreys, of Mississippi, to the Legislature of that State, 'n which he characterizes the proposed amendment as "an "sulting outrage" and a "gross usurpation of the rights of b "stee," the mere gross neurpation of the rights of b.

and if
ding of which would cause its rejection, and if
did not see that idea practically illes, ated did not see that idea practically files. "Ided to the conclusion, and if the conclusion is the very nature of things, that no fairly lected governor of a Southern State would repummend, and no fairly elected Logislators would propose, the new conclusion is the conclusion of the con

words:

No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress for Elector of President or Vice-President, or hold any office with or military under the United States or any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State, to support the constitution of the United States, and have a constitution of the United States, and have engaged in tecurrection or rebeilion against the same of given all and comfort to the cames thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove

rese may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

It might be all right and proper for Congress in dealing with communities which levied war against the government to impose penalties upon their leading men as govern as those contained in this section. The right to do so could not be questioned. The politry of it would alone be the subject of consideration and argument, but to call upon the very people whom it is proposed to disfranchies to agree themselves to the decree of disfranchies to forucity; and it certainly justifies the susbiclos that in framing the proposed constitutional amendment it was so ingentiously devised as to prectude the possibility of any Southern State soceding to it. We shink we are easte in anying that there is not a Governor of any one of those states (excluding Brownlow of Tea.

in the renewal government. But, in the meantime, the poople of the loyal States will derive no benefit from the triumph of their arms: The South will be scaled up against Northern enterprise and control of the contro

MISCELLANEOUS POLITICAL ITEMS.

on himself. Intelli

cope. The difficulty in connection with it is one which, in my judgment, is very fearful at this time; the difficulty is that the constitution is not entirely fitted to the present exigency.

To remedy this weakness of the constitution General Butler proposes to impeach the President, a strategic movement in civil affairs entirely consonant with the character of his noterious manneuvres in war. The people have a better way and mean to amend this constitution making it equal to the present or any exigency.

SENATES TRUKSULL—The Republican County Convention of Cook county, Ill., (Chicago,) instructed its nominees for the Legislature, if elected, to vote for the return of Lyman Trumbull to the United States Senate.

OPPOSES THE AMENDMENT.—Judge G. F. Comstock made a speech at Albion, N. Y., on the 17th inst., in the course of which he alianted the constitutional amendment at great length, on the ground that it would not secure what it pretended to—the political equality of white men.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ELECTRON.—The Raleigh North Carolina Standard makes the following comments on the recent election in that State:—

The Mortunry Report of New York and Brooklys.

During the week ending last Saturday evening, there were 475 deaths in this city, being a stight increase ever the number reported the previous week. Of the total number only five deaths were from cholers infantum and thirty-four from other infantum and thirty-four from other diarrhoad diseases.

During the week ending Paturday, the 50th fast, there were 10d deaths reported in Brooklyn, of which number there were from cholers, 4; cholers infantum, 12; dysentery, 6; diarrhoss, 4; typhoid fover, 6, and trohus fever, 5.

THE PHILADELPHIA CANARD.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK MERALD.

cince the investory degrees, where they first saw is, it breaks through the mountain ridge west of the valley, and they knew from its size and position that it must be the Skeena. They arrived at the head of the river on the 23d of March. Here one of the dogs was killed, because he was too weak to go any further. The ether dogs were very weak, and the snow had been as soft that the party could not go more than three or four miles a day. Unless they could make better time than that they would be in great danger of perishing. They determined to push on, however, and in a few furiongs after leaving the Skeena the mow became harder and better for travelling, and they found they were on a stream running northwest. They followed this down fifty miles, when, about latitude fifty-eight degrees, it suddenly turned to the west. They followed it down and satisfied themselves that it was the main river. In May they reached its mouth, where they found the Hudson Bay Company's steamer Otter, which carried them to Victoris, whence Major Pope came to this city. His land journey took him a distance of 1,200 miles and occupied a year, during the greater part of which time he was far from any human habitation.

He found a valley of three miles wide, bounded on the east side by high mountains, extending northwestward from Lake Tatla to the bend of the Stickeen river and the divides between the Fraser and the Steena and he stickeen are so low that the traveller would scarcely notice-them if the waters did not flow in different directions. This valley is open, and favorable for the construction of a telegraph line, with enough timber for poies. The country, however, presents few attractions for the residence of the man who would have charge of the line. Pope's Valley, as we name it, is about two hundred miles from the coast and parallel with it. The telegraph line is now finished to Buck's Bar, on the Stickeen river, about fifty miles west of Pope's Valley, and it is doubtful, or was at the last accounts, whether the line should the

Major Pope says he saw one sump of native copper nearly as large as a quart bowl.

Taxs Wolves for Prix.—A couple of tame wolves have been objects of curiosity in a yard on Mulberry street, for a few days past. They are very tame—ot tame that they are the "inicest playhings in the world." On Saturday a gentleman went down to see them, and the lady of the house remarked to him that they were very tame. "Just see hers," said she, and she fondled them as if they were innocent little behies. "You put your hands upon them, and see how tame they are," she invitingly said to the gent. Of course he would, but, as he approached, four rows of testh admonished him to keep at a safe distance. At this the woman assured him that it was only a playful demonstration, and, to show him how erceedingly well tamed they were, she entered the house and returned with three little Littens which she placed before the wolves. Then she engaged in further conversation with the gent, and, soon after, both hearing a faint squeek, turned around just in time to see the tail of kitten number three going down the mouth of the tamest wolf. The visitor immediately took his departure, after making a liberal offer for the wolves to take home for an infait child to play with in the absence of its mother. —New Hence (Cont.) Journal.

of its mother.—New Hawm (Conn.) Journal.

The Linearity of Cournacra Adverses to Postac Monators.—Among those lost on the Evening Star Fee Mrs. King, who was bringing hither some twenty or thirty girls for her extensive begain on Easin street in this city. It seems that she had just had a magnifocant building for the purposes of her business erected on Basin street, at a cost of \$12,000, and that she haves two minor children as her heins' in New York. The question of enforcing obligations made with remains of ill-tame as coming under the head of contractor, confee knows more children as her heins' in New York. The question of enforcing obligations made with remains of ill-tame as coming under the head of contractor, confee knows more and the contractor pays him for all the time over one hundred working day. If there is the interest of the heiding seek to enforce their contractor with the deceased upon he is representative. The curcumstar has the admirance deductions, exceeding in amount 5,000, have for this reason been made and passed upon hy him his off-this reason been made in the Board of Revision and Carry bearing the contractor of the contractor pays him for all the time over one hundred working day. If there is but one inspector the contractor pays him for all the time over one hundred working day. If there is but one inspector, the contractor pays him for all the time over one hundred working day. If there is not the contractor pays him for all the time over one hundred working day for each inspector, and you complete the head of course in the second day, counting a day for each inspector, and you contractor agrees to complete he work in one frame of the time over one completed pays the work of the time over one pays him for all the time over one hundred days, counting a day for each inspector, and you contract of the hundred days, counting a day for each inspector, in the time, the pays the time of the time over one and the countries.

The fact is well known to the Complete the hundred days, counting a

THE "RING."

MORE EXPOSITIONS.

Why the Comptroller Does Not Attend the Opening of Bids for Contracts.

Statement of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

upon the passage of the ordinance they urgs the immediate prosecution of the work, we conclude that the account it can be done she better.

The parement being saked for and ordered we have nothing to do with the price. It is simply our duty to let the contract on the most favorable terms, and to see that the work be immediately commesced and faithfully executed.

The impression sought to be made, that we are now putting out an under quantity of work in pavementa, is, to say the least, disingenuous, for even if the amount were large it would be mostly indicative of the previous action of the Common Council, and by inference of the wishes of property owners.

In regard to the questions of frost and stoppage of work during the winter we simply claim that we must be goverated by our own judgment in such masters, and not by the opinion of the Compiroller, however waluable his advice may be to any persons engaged in engineering or other actentific work.

There are comparatively few works in pavements ordered (with the exception of those involving the city in a portion of their cost, without any provision for that cost being made by the Common Council, which are not either under contract or advertised for the present opening, but for sewers, there are now upwards of ninety applications awaiting action in our department. These applications awaiting action in our department. These applications awaiting action in our department. These applications represent the necessities of thousands of our citizens. Many of these sewers have been ordered as a sanitary necessity by the Board of Health. Some are asked for by persons who wish their cellars freed from water, while others are demanded by owners of new blocks of houses, the promised tennats of which will not occupy them until the construction of all of them is delayed by the present action of the Comptroller.

In dilating upon the two reasons given above, the Comptroller refers vagualy to the fact that three of four imprectors are placed on one job. This is true, but it is

THE PROFIT OF REBELLION.

THE PROFIT OF RESELLION.

[From the Selma (Ala) Messenger.]

A little business in the court house led me to inbuire into the financial condition of this portion of the country, and I learn that sheriff's sales are becoming so common that almost no purchased are found for the valuable lands and other property exposed for sale. A gentleman informed their some twenty farmers had been sold out interly, their lands bringing less than one deliar per acre. A sunitance of the reverse of fortune produced by the war was mentioned in the case of old lift, out on the first Monday in this month. At the breaking sut of the war he was the wealthiest citizen of Taccalcosa country, the was the wealthiest citizen of Taccalcosa country, whose senter was sellarge tracts of land. He had large sums of money one at interest, secured by mortage on negro property and land. He was a homespun, economical countryman, who bought everything at the lowest price for cash. He paid his physician's bills before the doctor left the house, when General Crozion came to Tuccalcoca he took from this old man some forty head of horess and muies, as his money, provisions, &c., which was his first calamities. Next came emancipation, which swept his slave property. Next came the breaking up of all the men to whom Prewett had loaned money or for whoch he slowe surprise. Finally an execution was levied on his property for a few thousand dollars, and all his real estate was cald under the sheriff's hammer for \$600."

under the sheriff's hammer for \$600."

Denication of the Pranchy Institutes at Halifmonn—The Peabody Institute at Baltimore, founded by Gee. Peabody, who gave \$500,000 for its establishment, will be dedicated on the 28th of the present month, and arrangements have been made to give due importance to the occasion. Mr. Peabody will be present, and invitations will be extended to the President and heads of Departments, to the State and city authorities. A full pregramme of the proceedings on the occasion will be present and published. The Institute was stated nine years ago, and the progress made since that time is apparent from the following report of the treasurer.

Received from the founder, Googe Peabody.

Rent.

Hooks and paper sold.

Hooks and paper sold.

Insurance Company for damage.

